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OCTOBER CIRCULATION.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of October, 1900, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date	Copies	Date	Copies
1.....	84,980	17.....	83,290
2.....	84,130	18.....	83,360
3.....	84,030	19.....	83,960
4.....	83,720	20.....	85,890
5.....	83,320	21 Sunday.....	87,680
6.....	85,660	22.....	86,610
7 Sunday.....	86,920	23.....	87,180
8.....	84,750	24.....	85,210
9.....	83,470	25.....	85,450
10.....	83,830	26.....	85,830
11.....	83,560	27.....	90,810
12.....	84,760	28 Sunday.....	87,460
13.....	85,850	29.....	87,280
14 Sunday.....	86,750	30.....	85,640
15.....	84,750	31.....	88,630
16.....	84,290		

Total for the month.....2,652,050  
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed.....65,819

Net number distributed.....2,586,232  
Average daily distribution.....83,426

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported unsold during the month of October was 8.6 per cent.

W. B. CARR,  
Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 28, 1901.

IT PROMISES VICTORY.

Reverend Father Coffey has made a most encouraging advance in his crusade against the wineroms by enlisting in his cause a number of the representative business men of the city, who pledge themselves to the moral and financial support of that worthy movement.

Even of greater benefit than the money which they will contribute to the prosecution of the war on the wineroms will be the practical and businesslike methods employed at the suggestion of the public-spirited St. Louisans now co-operating with Father Coffey. Men like Mr. E. C. Stummons, Mr. David D. Walker and Mr. J. B. Desnoyers have been trained to work for results in whatever they may undertake. They will not be content with anything less in the matter of the movement to close the objectionable wineroms of St. Louis.

The public sentiment necessary to the full success of Father Coffey's fight on the wineroms will also be materially strengthened by the definite enlistment of such men as active contributors to the work of the anti-winerom organization. With such co-operation it is reasonable to believe that the crusade to rid St. Louis of these winerom pest-holes will be vigorously and intelligently pushed to a triumphant conclusion. It is also safe to predict that Governor Dockery will lend whatever assistance is possible to him as Missouri's executive, and that local political influences will not prevail to defeat the anti-winerom movement.

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT.

The estimate President McMath of the Board of Public Improvements has made of the work imperatively necessary to be done in placing St. Louis in proper condition for the World's Fair is that of an official thoroughly familiar with the situation and it therefore demands the earnest attention of the people of this city.

There is no reason why any St. Louisan should contemplate with reluctance or in an unwilling spirit the necessity for the municipal improvements pointed out by Mr. McMath. In each and every instance they are improvements that, whether or not the World's Fair was to be held, must be made if St. Louis is to take her proper place among the cities of her class. Mr. McMath pleads for the establishment of a filtration plant, for the construction of public sewers, for sorely needed street improvements, for adequate public buildings, for new bridges and the reconstruction of old ones. This means the modernizing of St. Louis, a permanent improvement that extends far beyond the World's Fair in its certainty of benefit to the city.

It is undeniable, however, that the World's Fair undertaking makes impossible a further delay in this improvement and beautification of St. Louis. Civic patience under conditions far worse than those prevailing in any other great American city is now inexhaustible. Even if St. Louisans themselves were still content with municipal neglect and decay, it is forbidden them to remain longer indifferent to St. Louis's plight. The city has invited all the nations of the earth to be its guests on the occasion of the World's Fair of 1903, celebrating the centennial anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase. It must put its house in fit and decent condition for the comfort and entertainment of its guests.

This spirit of determination that St. Louis shall properly acquit herself as the World's Fair City of 1903 is the spirit that must animate every loyal St. Louisan. The task of modernizing St. Louis should be a proud task. Its full performance means a great deal more than a successful World's Fair.

It means a great and beautiful modern St. Louis after the World's Fair shall have passed into history—an American city that shall stand as the type and illustration of the finest American spirit of progress, enlightenment and energy.

A PARTISAN MONOMANIAC.

In a recent editorial under the caption of "Missouri's Audacity" the Portland Oregonian bitterly attacks the project to hold a World's Fair in St. Louis in 1903, celebrating the centennial anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase, the spirit animating the attack being made sufficiently plain in the opening paragraph of the editorial.

"The offshoot of the people of Missouri," says the Oregonian, "is enough to make an honest man's blood boil with indignation. They have passed, practically without opposition, constitutional amendments in the nature of enabling acts for the proposed Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1903, yet they chose Bryan electors by 40,000 majority, they send twelve Democrats to Congress, and they will elect a Democratic Senator to succeed Senator Vest. They should not get a cent of money from Congress for their Fair; they should be obliged to accept plugged coin for admission, and at the time of their show St. Louis should be turned over to a riot like the one it had in June, so that nobody will attend it."

So amazing is a partisan and sectional assault of this venomous nature in an American newspaper of the present day that The Republic finds it difficult to take seriously the editorial utterances of the Oregonian as now published to the world. It is not possible, without the most rabid prejudice, to bring into a consideration of the Louisiana Purchase Celebration the remotest element of politics as legitimately bearing upon that great undertaking. The event to be commemorated was an epochal event in American history. The celebration of the centennial anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase appeals to all Americans, regardless of party affiliations, as sincerely and as legitimately as did that of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. The proposed World's Fair, to be held in the fifth State and fourth city of the Union, will be of vast benefit to all the States comprising the original Louisiana Territory, Republican and Democratic alike. St. Louis does not go before the nation as representing a Democratic State engaged in a Democratic undertaking. Its attitude is that of the metropolis of the Louisiana Purchase Territory, rightfully soliciting national participation in commemorating the acquisition of that territory by the United States.

The Oregonian's editorial onslaught on the World's Fair is an instance of partisan rancor run mad. Not for a moment does The Republic believe that there is one temperate or decent man in this country who indorses such a view of the World's Fair undertaking. It would be an insult to the National Congress to fear harm at its hands as the result of such an argument. About all that the Oregonian may hope to achieve by such blatant lunacy is a well-deserved reputation as the Great American Idiot—in which character it might, indeed, constitute an exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair of 1903 as a warning to all newspapers of the horrors possible to a partisanship which amounts to monomania.

PUT POLITICS ASIDE.

By their own course in the recent elections the voters of St. Louis proved that there is no element of politics prevailing in the local determination to overthrow Ziegenhainism and to substitute good government in place of that malign influence.

Thousands of Republicans voted against Ziegenhainism on November 6 last. They did this in order to rebuke an administration that has been woefully disastrous to their city. They did it in earnest of their resolute intention of completing the rout of the ringmasters next April. They did it because they knew that Ziegenhainism must be overthrown if St. Louis is to enjoy good government.

These Republicans supported the local Democratic ticket because good and clean men were nominated on that ticket. In the April elections they will vote for good and clean men regardless of their party affiliations. They will again support the Democratic candidates if those candidates are better men than the Republican candidates. They will support the Republican candidates if those candidates are better men than the Democratic candidates. Democratic voters are equally resolved upon attaining good government for St. Louis. The best men will be voted for exclusively on this basis. If the two party tickets do not present good men it is incumbent upon St. Louisans to place in the field a third ticket upon which all the friends of good government can unite.

This is the situation in a nutshell. It is compelled alike by the present plight of St. Louis and by the necessity for an honest and able municipal administration during the period of the World's Fair. Partisan politics must be put aside. The welfare of St. Louis must be the only consideration of loyal St. Louisans. The two great parties must be made to understand this plain fact. All St. Louis newspapers should take their stand for good government, regardless of political affiliations. The Republic is for good government in all sincerity. It has no political axes to grind.

ALL FOR ST. LOUIS.

It is gratifying to read that the notable St. Louisans who, from an honest conviction which made the World's Fair seem to their minds inadvisable, were unwilling to indorse and support that great undertaking at the outset, are now manfully facing their plain duty and rallying in behalf of the success of the World's Fair.

This is loyal and praiseworthy conduct, and it is the policy that must be followed by all if St. Louis is to realize to the fullest the glory and benefit possible from the World's Fair of 1903. What would it avail now to prolong the discussion for and against the holding of the World's Fair? The question has been definitely and finally settled by the votes of all the people of Missouri and St. Louis. They have decided in favor of the World's Fair, and the State and the city alike have accepted their proportionate share of World's Fair burdens. The American celebration of the

centennial anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase is to be the great international event of 1903.

It has never been doubted by the leaders of the World's Fair movement that each and every St. Louisan who loves and is proud of his city would promptly align himself for loyal service just the moment the irrevocable decision for the holding of the World's Fair was reached. That moment has now arrived. It is not possible for any St. Louisan to remain aloof from World's Fair work, or to oppose and obstruct such work, without failing signally in the performance of his civic duty. He must do his share of the work if he is a loyal St. Louisan.

The gentlemen who stood against the World's Fair undertaking when it was their right to do so are now proving their entire loyalty to St. Louis by joining in the necessary labors for the success of the World's Fair with commendable earnestness. They are St. Louisans, first, last and all the time. They are not willing to impose additional risks upon their city by refusing their cooperation in the greatest enterprise which their city has ever undertaken. They are heartily welcome to the ranks of World's Fair workers.

A BOOKKEEPING QUESTION.

Comptroller Sturgeon, the city's bookkeeper, should be prominent in attendance on the public hearing advertised by the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Delegates to consider the measures providing for a reduction of the water rates in St. Louis. Water-rate reduction is a plain business question of bookkeeping. The question is: Can St. Louis supply water to consumers at a lower rate than that exacted at present and meet the obligations that rest upon the Waterworks and cannot rest elsewhere without injustice?

On the debit side of the ledger are entered the cost of operating, extending and improving the Waterworks system, the cost of collecting the water rates, the bonds issued to pay for constructing the Waterworks, the interest on those bonds and the wear and tear of the plant. On the credit side of the ledger is the income from water rates.

The fact that these bonds are not at present charged up against the Waterworks makes them none the less an obligation on Waterworks revenue. If these bonds are left a burden on the general revenue the poor taxpayer who gets along with a single hydrant in his kitchen will have to pay the Waterworks bonds, while the rich man whose home contains several suits of apartments, each equipped with hot and cold bath and every lavatory convenience, will get the benefit of reduced rates. The poor man whose water license is nominal will reap very little benefit from reduced rates.

Water-rate reduction is the subterfuge by which the opponents of filtration hope to defeat St. Louis's crusade for clean water.

St. Louis will have to get a filter plant sooner or later and those who are seeking to cripple the revenues available for that purpose are willfully or ignorantly playing into the hands of promoters and endangering the municipal ownership of St. Louis's Waterworks.

A nonpartisan organization of citizens of St. Louis, from which politics and politicians desiring to use the organization for political advantage are rigorously eliminated, would be the surest guarantee of a strong business administration for St. Louis during the World's Fair.

Missouri's vote on the World's Fair amendments was the best proof that there was no politics in the World's Fair. No person or party will, however, be permitted to make the World's Fair an excuse for corruption and incapacity in office.

With an unlighted city in the present and a World's Fair in the near future it is at least permissible for St. Louisans to remember the old saying that it is always darkest just before the dawn.

President McKinley's second term will be so profitable for the trusts that it will leave the Republican party bankrupt in that popular confidence necessary to success at the polls.

Maybe it isn't so much a reorganization of Democracy which the American people demand as a revival of the Democratic spirit which animated the party prior to its disorganization.

Opposition to Ziegenhainism is not a partisan matter. Good Republicans all agree that the good responsible for St. Louis's shameful condition must be removed from power.

Politicians must take a back seat in St. Louis for some little time. The people are in control, and St. Louis is to be governed for the people, not for the politicians.

It is pleasant to remember that the municipal improvements necessitated by the World's Fair mean that St. Louis will be a beautiful and modern city thereafter.

Just the moment the Globe-Democrat joins the St. Louis movement for good government there will cease to be any politics in the World's Fair movement.

A crusade for a municipal filter plant is a poor man's crusade. The rich can install private filters, the poor must use the water as it comes from the main.

St. Louis must be modernized for the World's Fair, and the partisan spirit in municipal matters is one of the first fossils booked for elimination.

As affecting the April elections in St. Louis the only issues considered by the people are those of good government and a successful World's Fair.

If we only knew what the trusts desire Mr. McKinley to do with regard to Cuba we would know exactly what the President intends doing.

Strange but True.  
To know the joys of idleness,  
You must know work as well;  
And which is best to accent sound,  
Who is there that may tell?  
Or where begins the charm of one,  
Or where the other ends?  
Since labor blends with grateful rest,  
And rest with labor blends?

For in our days of idleness  
Lured forth to delight we scan,  
And through the haze of gladdening eyes,  
His stopping place we plan;  
Then, tiring, seek the joys of work,  
And find the path of duty plain;  
Since only those who know them both  
Shall relish life the best!

—RILEY D. SAUNDERS.



MISS SUE ROBERTSON,  
Mexico, Mo.  
Bridesmaids at the wedding of Miss Nellie Brown of St. Louis and Albert M. Keller of Fayette, Mo., which took place yesterday morning. Photographed for The Republic yesterday by George Starke.

MIDWEEK WEDDINGS IN ST. LOUIS.

Five Marriages Full of Interest—Other Events.

The marriage of Miss Nellie Brown, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Brown, and Albert M. Keller of Fayette, Mo., took place yesterday morning at 10 o'clock at Cook Avenue Methodist Church. South, the edifice being much decorated in white and yellow chrysanthemums, combined with palms and exhalans. An organ and a harp were used to provide the wedding music.

The ushers were Fred Bronough, Archie Wright, Victor Reed of Shelbyville, Mo., and George Tracy, John D. Tolson of Fayette, Mo., was best man. The bride was assisted by Miss Georgie Biggs of Kirkwood as maid of honor, and by Miss Sue Robertson of Mexico, Mo., and Miss Lillian Harnett of St. Louis as bridesmaids.

The bridegroom wore a white tuxedo, the bride a white gown with a high collar and a full skirt. The bridesmaids wore white gowns with high collars and full skirts. The maid of honor wore a white gown with a high collar and a full skirt.

The ceremony was followed by a breakfast for the relatives and bridal party at the Brown residence, No. 418 Forest Park boulevard. The bride and groom were then driven to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Keller, where they were received by the bride's mother and sister.

The marriage of Miss Anna Emily Welch and Mr. T. Harold Wiseman of Centralia, Mo., was celebrated at the bride's home, No. 529 Cates avenue, at 8 o'clock last evening.

The bride's gown was of tulle, French lace and Mechlin lace, over white tulle, with a high collar and a full skirt. The bridegroom wore a white tuxedo with a high collar and a full skirt.

Among the guests were: Mrs. Paul Croxton, Angolia, Ind.; Mr. and Mrs. Hollingshead, Miss Hollingshead, Miss Turner, Mrs. Hollingshead, Miss Ince, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Coxwell, De Soto; Mrs. Charles Nutter, Kansas City; Mrs. Charles McFerris, Mr. and Mrs. John Wiseman, Mrs. James Wiseman, Mr. Frank Harris, Mrs. Thomas, Centralia; Doctor Robinson, Kansas City.

The marriage of Miss Mary Louise Gatt of No. 423 Olive street and Augustus A. Gho of No. 315 Westminster place were married very quietly yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock at the Cathedral chapel, with a few intimate friends present to witness the ceremony.

The bride's gown was of white tulle, French lace and Mechlin lace, over white tulle, with a high collar and a full skirt. The bridegroom wore a white tuxedo with a high collar and a full skirt.

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It is quite likely that Miss Marlowe said nothing of the sort.

The alternating casts for the production of "The Prophet" at Music Hall next week, opening the opera season, are as follows:  
Mr. Eben Plympton, who plays the King Philip, Mr. Plympton has long been one of the best of our actors, but he has done nothing in recent years that is better than his present King-Philip, a strong, dominating, rich in color, commanding in carriage, and at all times expressive of the historic idea.

Any allusion to Miss Allen's production of "In the Palace of the King" is incomplete without at least a small word of praise for Mr. Eben Plympton, who plays the King Philip. Mr. Plympton has long been one of the best of our actors, but he has done nothing in recent years that is better than his present King-Philip, a strong, dominating, rich in color, commanding in carriage, and at all times expressive of the historic idea.

It may be that Mr. Crawford means to become a playwright. He has seen several performances of his staged play at the Olympic Theater, going into a study of it with all of the industry that has characterized his long and successful career as a writer of books.

The concert of the Apollo Club, to be given on the evening of November 27, will include these numbers:

- Part I.  
Stein Song.....The Apollo Club  
For Violin, Fantasia.....Sarasate  
Trauer.....Schumann  
For Tenor, Prinz Song-Meister.....Wagner  
Mr. Leo Lieberman.  
Part II.  
For Violin.....Schubert  
(a) The Bell Song.....Schubert  
(b) Song without words.....Chopin  
(c) Mazurka.....Chopin  
Egyptian Desert March.....F. Hegar  
The Apollo Club.  
For Tenor.....L. F. Guttschall  
(a) Come with Me in the Summer  
Night.....Van der Stucken  
Mr. Lieberman.  
Evening Ball.....Kraus  
The Apollo Club.

The story of Otis Skinner's adaptation of Robert Louis Stevenson's story, "Prince Otto," which is to be produced at the Century next week, is not, it is stated, follow that told in the novel at all closely. Mr. Skinner has made use of all that was practical for the uses of the stage, and has retained all of the children created by the book. The story, as told in the novel, begins at the cottage of Farmer Leopold. Here the Prince meets his wife for the first time outside of the Palace and sees that she is a really lovely woman and falls in love with her. The second act is placed in the salon of the Princess in the Palace at Lauterbach. The scheming minister brings his presence to the English traveler is introduced and the love story of the two principal characters is developed. The third act is placed in the Council Chamber at the Palace. The Council in its session discusses a war grant proposed by the Prime Minister. The Prince enters the chamber, and for the first time in the history of his reign, takes active part in the proceedings. Just before the curtain of the act the Prince uncovers to the Princess a plan for the overthrow of the principality and takes to his room. The fourth act is placed in the Palace. The Prince enters the chamber, and for the first time in the history of his reign, takes active part in the proceedings. Just before the curtain of the act the Prince uncovers to the Princess a plan for the overthrow of the principality and takes to his room.

Miss Anna Edgar, who gave up her home at No. 468 Washington avenue last June, and who spent the summer with her brother, Mr. C. B. Edgar, of the St. Joseph News, at Charlevoix, Mich., is now settled for the winter at No. 351 Lindell boulevard, the residence of her cousin, Mrs. John Ford.

Miss Elsie Diel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Diel, No. 463 Wabasha avenue, made her debut last evening at a ball given by her parents. The affair also celebrated Miss Diel's eighteenth birthday. With the debutante and her parents were Miss Linda Diel and Miss Grace Tolck in the receiving party. Miss Diel wore black mouseline de sole, yellow satin and Miss Diel wore white mouseline, trimmed in white satin.

F. C. Whitney and Edwin Knowles will present their production of "Quo Vadis" at the Olympic Theater next week, beginning Monday night. This is the play adapted by Stanislaus Lem and it requires for its presentation a cast of forty acting parts, besides a troupe of dancing girls, a male and female chorus, and a number of supernumeraries. The scenery is of the scenic settings, and there are nearly 200 people on the stage at times.

At the Imperial next week the stock company, which is presenting Julia Marlowe's old play, "The Countess Valenska," with so much success last week, will appear in Dumas's famous and favorite play, "Camille," for the attraction of next week. Miss Odell and Mr. Ratcliffe will give their St. Louis following an opportunity of judging their acting in parts well known to the public.

Severus Schaffer's heavy-weight juggling seems to be the most talked-of number on the programme this week at the Columbia. The juggler's troupe of eight Russian jugglers and dancers prove an acceptable novelty and will Cressy is pleasing in his sketch called "The Key of C." Next week the Columbia will present a new and acceptable company, the Hawthorne Sisters, the Smedley Sketch Club, Mazur and Mazet, Charles Wayne and Anna Caldwell and eight other acts.

Al H. Wilson will be the star at the Grand Palace next week, beginning Sunday's matinee. His play, "The Watch on the Rhine," is one of the new ones of the season, and this is its first presentation in St. Louis. Mr. Wilson has followed in St. Louis, and his singing and German dialect parts are well remembered. The scenery for the play is said to have been painted in this country from models made in Germany.

"The Sorrows of Satan" will open at Haylin's with the matinee of Sunday. The play is a dramatization of Mary Correll's novel. There is a wreck of a yacht at sea in the book and the play presents this feature with special scenery. The story is that of the devil on earth, not a simple angel repentant for his fall from heaven, and hoping to be able to return to the celestial abode. His efforts are directed toward the betterment of the world.

Rice and Barton's Gaiety Burlesquers are disrupting themselves at the home of folly this week. Next Sunday afternoon Heuck and Penness's Ramblers will come to the Standard for a week's engagement. The Quaker City quartet last season, with Primrose and Dockstader's Minstrels, are among the features of this production.

ANTI-THEATER LAW VOID.

Sunday Performances at Denver Will Continue.

Denver, Colo., Nov. 14.—In the cases begun by Dean Hart to prevent Sunday theatrical performances, Police Justice Thomas today decided in favor of the theaters, holding that the city ordinance on the subject is void.

AERONAUT WEDS HIS NURSE.

Fall From a Balloon Parachute Results in a Marriage.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.  
Paris, Tex., Nov. 14.—Frank Leroy, an aeronaut, fell from a balloon and was married here this afternoon.

JULIA MARLOWE'S NEW PLAY TO BE PRODUCED HERE.

Julia Marlowe's production of "When Knighthood Was in Flower" will have its first presentation on any stage at the Olympic Theater Monday evening, November 26. Charles Major's romance of chivalry has been made into a four-act play by Paul Kester. Rehearsals have been in progress for the past six weeks in Chicago and throughout that period Miss Marlowe has been assisted by Mr. Major, the creator of Mary Tudor's romance, a stage director of the first rank. A company of forty people will assist Miss Marlowe. Preparations for the scenic investiture of the play are said to have been extraordinarily elaborate, each of the four acts dis-

closing stage pictures of magnificence and splendor.

This announcement, which comes from the best authority, seems to set at rest the story that Miss Marlowe would not appear in the "Knighthood" play because the author insisted that she should speak the word "damn."

In this connection, Miss Marlowe has been quoted as saying: "I will not say 'damn' on the stage or elsewhere. Managers' orders and the orders of authors cannot shake my resolution. I do not like the word. It is cheap, vulgar and silly. It will do nothing to any role to which I may be assigned. If I cannot continue a successful career without resorting to such expedients, I will retire."